

**Amendments to the Specification**

Page 10, after paragraph [0036], insert new paragraph [0036a] as follows:

[0036a] U.S. Patent 5,853,943 describes the conditions employed in the aggregation and coalescence of toner particles. Specifically, U.S. Patent 5,853,943 discloses blending an aqueous colorant with a latex emulsion comprising polymer particles and a surfactant and heating the emulsion to a temperature below the glass transition temperature of the polymer particles, specifically to a temperature from about 35°C to about 60°C, to form aggregate particles, which comprise polymer and colorant and optional additives and have a volume average diameter of from about 2 microns to about 20 microns. See U.S. Patent 5,853,943, col. 3, lines 3-14. In addition, the particles may be aggregated at a temperature of from about 25°C to about 1°C below the glass transition temperature of the polymer. See U.S. Patent 5,853,943, col. 7, lines 62-65. The aggregate particles may then be heated to a temperature above the glass transition temperature of the polymer particles, specifically to a temperature from about 70°C to about 100°C, to coalesce the aggregate particles and form mechanically stable particles. See U.S. Patent 5,853,943, col. 3, lines 14-20. In addition, the aggregate suspension may be heated to a temperature of from about 75°C to about 120°C to coalesce the particles. See U.S. Patent 5,853,943, col. 7, line 66 - col. 8, line 3.

Page 10, after paragraph [0036a], insert new paragraph [0036b] as follows:

[0036b] Similarly, U.S. Patent 5,593,807 describes the conditions employed in the aggregation and coalescence of toner particles. Specifically, U.S. Patent 5,593,807 discloses that the size of the particles, and the speed of aggregation, may be controlled by aggregating the particles at a temperature of from about 5°C to about 25°C below the glass transition temperature of the polymer. See U.S. Patent 5,593,807, col. 1, lines 60-64; col. 4, lines 62-67. The aggregate particles may then be heated to a temperature above the glass transition temperature of the polymer particles, specifically to a temperature from about 5°C to about

50°C above the glass transition temperature of the resin to coalesce the particles. See U.S. Patent 5,593,807, col. 1, line 65-67.

Please replace paragraph [0037] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0037] Synthesized acrylic and methacrylic acid-containing acrylic emulsions, glycidyl methacrylate functional acrylic emulsions, carboxylic acid-terminated ~~dissipatable~~ dissipatable polyester emulsions and commercial epoxy resin emulsions provide materials can also be used.

Please replace paragraph [0039] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0039] Curing agents which may be mentioned for use in accordance with various exemplary embodiments of the invention include epoxy phenol novolacs and epoxy cresol novolacs; isocyanate curing agents blocked with oximes, such as isophorone diisocyanate blocked with methyl ethyl ketoxime, tetramethylene xylene diisocyanate blocked with acetone oxime, and Desmodur W (dicyclohexylmethane diisocyanate curing agent) blocked with methyl ethyl ketoxime; light-stable epoxy resins such as "Santolink LSE 120" supplied by Monsanto; alicyclic poly-epoxides such as "EHPE-3150" supplied by Daicel; polyfunctional amines; dicyanodiamide; bisphenol A; bisphenol S; hydrogenated bisphenol; polyphenolics; imidazoles, such as 2-methyl imidazole and 2-phenyl imidazole; betahydroxy-alkylamide; uretdione; and polyfunctional isocyanates, such as 2,4-toluene diisocyanate, 2,6-toluene diisocyanate, alkaline diisocyanates, xylene-diisocyanate, isophorone-diisocyanate, ~~methylene-bis-(4-phenyl isocyanate), methylene-bis-(4-cyclohexyl)isocyanate~~ methylene-bis-(4-phenyl isocyanate), methylene-bis-(4-cyclohexyl)isocyanate, 3,3'-bitoluene-4-4'-diisocyanate, hexamethylene-diisocyanate, and naphthalene 1,5-diisocyanate; as well as other known or later developed curing agents and initiators.

Please replace paragraph [0059] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0059] In various exemplary embodiments of the invention, the powder coating composition may incorporate, for example by dry-blending, one or more additive, such as fluidity-assisting additives, for example, those disclosed in WO 94/11446, and especially the preferred additive combination disclosed in that Specification, comprising aluminum oxide and aluminum hydroxide. Other dry-blended additives and surface additives that may be mentioned include curing agents; fillers such as aluminum oxide and silica, either singly or in combination; flow-promoting and flow-control agents, and charge ~~additive~~, sadditives, such as those described above. In addition, other additives may be included.

Please replace paragraph [0060] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0060] The powder compositions of the present invention may also optionally be blended with flow-promoting and flow-control agents, such as external additive particles, which are usually present on the surface of the powder compositions. Examples of these additives include, but are not limited to, metal oxides such as titanium oxide, tin oxide, mixtures thereof, and the like; colloidal silicas such as AEROSIL®; metal salts and metal salts of fatty acids including zinc stearate, aluminum oxides, cerium oxides; and mixtures thereof. These flow-aid agents are generally present in amounts of from about 0.1 percent by weight to about 5 percent by weight, and preferably in amounts of from about 0.1 percent by weight to about 1 percent by weight. Several of the aforementioned additives are illustrated in U.S. ~~Patents Patent 3,590,000 and 3,800,588, the disclosures~~ disclosure of which ~~are~~ is totally incorporated herein by reference.